



Georgia Milestones Grade 8 Assessments: Social Studies
Web Quest Answer Key
SS8H1 - SS8H12

Introduction: Answers will vary. These are suggested exemplary answers. Students should be encouraged to take their time to read or watch every resource included in the web quest. Simply scanning and grabbing the answers to the questions will not go far to help them digest the material in order to perform well on the EOG assessment.

SS8H1

1. They came for wealth and glory. They had heard rumors of wealth equaling the Aztecs.
2. Hernando DeSoto or Hernando de Soto.
3. Exposure to disease and attack from Spanish soldiers was devastating to the Native American populations.
4. The Franciscan monks wanted to establish control over the Native Americans by converting them to Christianity. The monks taught the Native Americans the Spanish language and had them do farming and other labor to support the missions.
5. The Mississippian era was characterized by chiefdoms. This is also the period of mound building.

SS8H2

1. The video specifically lists relief for poor, welfare, and defense. The colony was established to give the “worthy poor” a fresh start in the new colony and provide a military buffer between Spanish Florida and the English colonies.
2. James Edward Oglethorpe was the founder of the Georgia colony. He gave the inspiration for the Georgia colony as a haven for poor British citizens. He helped get a charter approved from King George II. He sailed with the first

settlers and acted as the unofficial governor of the colony for 10 years. He led in the defense against the Spanish and negotiated with the Yamacraw Indians.

3. Tomochichi acted as an ambassador to the Creek Indians, and helped secure the land for the settlement and trade agreements. He also acted as a spokesperson for his people to the British and convinced Lower Creek Chieftains to ally themselves with the English.
4. Mary Musgrove helped negotiate treaties for land and trade between the English and Creek Indians. Mary Musgrove used her influence to ally the Creek against the Spanish.
5. When Georgia was first founded, slavery was illegal. In 1751 the ban on slavery was overturned by Parliament.

SS8H3

1. It was against the right to have representation in the legislative body that taxes them. In other words, “no taxation without representation.”
2. Answers will vary - A despotic ruler is one that has absolute power and has no concern for the rights of the people.
3. Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.
4. The video specifically discusses the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation such as the inability to raise funds for military purposes, the inability of the federal government to tax the states directly, and the concern over a lack of national unity.
5. No, the original goal was to revise the Articles of Confederation. The delegates very quickly decided to instead create an entirely new form of government under a new Constitution.

SS8H4

1. Atlanta.
2. It increased production of cotton in Georgia and contributed to the spread of slavery in the state.

3. The lottery system allowed small farmers to settle the western half of Georgia - territory that used to belong to the Cherokee and Creek Indians.
4. Andrew Jackson was so outraged by the decision in Worcester v. Georgia to give the Cherokee nation sovereignty that he and leaders in Georgia strengthened their resolve to remove Cherokee from the state.
5. It was one of the main reasons for the removal of the Cherokee. The discovery of gold in Dahlonega led to a mass movement of whites to that area in search of gold and an increased desire to remove the Cherokee from the area.

SS8H5

1. The banner reflects the tensions between Southern states like those whose names are included in the banner and the federal government. The banner reflects support for South Carolina's decision to secede from the United States of America because of what people saw as threats to their rights (namely the right to remain slaveholding states).
2. There was great debate over whether or not slavery should be allowed in the new western territories. The Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Dred Scott Case, and Kansas-Nebraska Act all centered on this issue.
3. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. The proclamation declared that all slaves in the states in rebellion against the United States (except Tennessee and parts of Louisiana and Virginia) should be free.
4. Began in Atlanta. Ended in Savannah.
5. The historical marker states that Sherman's March to the Sea destroyed property used for waging war, weakened confederate resolve, and emancipated slaves.

SS8H6

1. Slavery
2. Citizenship for African-Americans
3. Voting rights for all adult men

4. Jefferson Long was a former slave who became one of the most important African-American leaders during Reconstruction. He was Georgia's first black congressman.
5. 101 years. Whites took control of government once Reconstruction ended.

SS8H7

1. To promote Georgia's economic development and showcase Atlanta as the capital of the "New South."
2. White listeners gave him a standing ovation. Some African-American leaders such as W.E.B. DuBois denounced the speech.
3. Her biggest impact was on Georgia politics as the wife of a prominent political figure and as the first female senator. Felton also promoted the political ideology of the progressive movement.
4. They hoped to change Jim Crow policies that limited the rights of African-Americans as well as the lack of economic opportunity for poorer African-Americans.
5. Leaders of the early Civil Rights Movement in Georgia were impacted by the ideas and writings of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois. Both Washington's accommodationist views and W.E.B. DuBois' call for action to gain equal political rights became a part of the Georgia movement.

SS8H8

1. The stock market collapsed on that day. This collapse was caused by several different factors and it led to failed banks, unemployment, and decreased economic output.
2. Examples could include Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA).
3. The ability to purchase farm land from the government, public education, vocational training, a community center.
4. Because cotton was the most important crop to the Georgia economy.
5. White farmers.

SS8H9

1. Citizens contributed to the war effort on the home front by working in manufacturing, buying war bonds, rationing, planting victory gardens, and other efforts to support the soldiers.
2. WWII brought Georgia out of the depression. Thousands of Georgians were employed at manufacturing facilities like the Bell Bomber plant, shipyards in Savannah and Brunswick, and on the many newly built military installations throughout the state.
3. Richard Russell and Carl Vinson used their political power to get military installations built in every major city in the state.
4. FDR's New Deal programs brought federal dollars to Georgia during the depression and brought electricity and running water to rural areas of the state. FDR established the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation in Warm Springs, Georgia.
5. FDR spent so much time at Warm Springs because he suffered from Polio.

SS8H10

1. Increase in acreage farmed, greater diversity in farming products, increase in livestock farming, importance of food-processing industry, better farmer training and education, better technology, creation of farmers markets and agricultural experimental stations.
2. Livestock (cattle, poultry, hog, turkey), peanuts, pine/naval stores, peaches, peaches, tobacco, cotton, grapes, beans, watermelons, corn sweet potatoes, pimentos, dairy.
3. Helped bring Atlanta through the depression, guided Atlanta through the civil rights era, and promoted aviation in Atlanta.
4. Guided Atlanta through integration, attracted new businesses, and brought three major sports franchises - the Braves, Falcons, and Hawks.

5. Reforming the state's college education system, establishing the University of Regents system, modernized the Georgia Constitution, and lowered the voting age to 18.

SS8H11

1. Organized sit-ins, freedom rides, voter registration drives, and protests.
2. The Civil Rights Act.
3. MLK Jr. came to Albany to energize the movement and bring national attention. Jackie Robinson also used his influence as a famous baseball player to raise money to rebuild the churches burned in Albany.
4. They were the first African-American students to attend the University of Georgia Athens. Their determination to be admitted led directly to the desegregation of UGA.
5. Answers will vary. He was the top aide to MLK Jr. during the Civil Rights Movement, mayor of Atlanta, a member of Congress, the ambassador to the United Nations, helped bring the Olympics to Atlanta, and serves on numerous boards.

SS8H12

1. Georgia's small rural counties no longer dominated state politics. Urban areas became more important in elections.
2. Carl Sanders used the new medium of television and a progressive platform to win over urban voters.
3. The Camp David Accords.
4. Jimmy Carter is now known for his humanitarian work. He started the Carter Center in Atlanta.
5. Centennial Olympic Park, Turner Field, and increased investment and tourism.

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